FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1837. [NO. 1034.

ED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hac,
per annum, if paid in advance;
id during the year of subscrip-
$3 50 at the end of the year.

SEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
the first, and thirty cents for each
blication. Advertisers are requested
mber of insertions desired, or they
ued till forbid, and charged accord

the Editor must be post paid.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
March 15th, 1837.

BLY to the direction of the Stock-
of this Bank at their recent meeting,
scription, for Four thousand shares of
tock, will be opened on the 6th day
t, and continue open ten days only.
nce to the charter, the Books will be
he following places: Wilmington, Ral-
teville, Newbern, Edenton, Hillsbo-
m, Salisbury, Charlotte, Elizabeth
, Tarborough, Lincolnton, Morganton,
, Wadesboro', Wilkesboro', Greens-
therfordton, and Oxford.
JOHN HILL, Cashier.
h, 1837. 33-3t.

AL ESTATE,
Household Furniture,
AT AUCTION.

bscriber, about to remove to the West-
untry, will offer for sale at Public Auc-
esday the 4th day of April next, his

ELLING HOUSE,

n the Town of Fayetteville, near Mal-
ory, with an excellent Garden, and all
out buildings, and about two acres of
hed thereto; also, his SUMMER RESI-
well known as a healthy situation, about
rom town; also, a LOT with a two sto-
uilding thereon, containing two and a
f excellent Land, known as the Tan-
Pew No. 23, in the Episcopal Church;
and Kitchen Furniture, amongst which
me Secretary and Book Case; a China
t containing 165 pieces; also, 2 Cows.
ill be taken in exchange for any of the
perty. Persons wishing to view the
n do so, on application to the Subscri-
JOHN CRUSOE.
T. SANDFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
, 1837. 33-2w.

rayed or Stolen,

he Subscriber, on the 14th instant, a
and brown Pointer DOG, about 5 months
ever will return the same, at Mrs. E.
ill be liberally rewarded.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
20, 1837. 33-f

leigh and Columbia
RAIL ROAD.

S OF SUBSCRIPTION for Stock in
Company will be opened at the Bank of
n this place, on the 25th inst., and re-
n open for ten days.
HARLES P. MALLETT,
L. WINSLOW,
ONSTANT JOHNSON,
OHN HUSKE,
THO. N CAMERON,
ille, March 18, 1837. } *Comm'rs.* 33-2t

NOTICE.

UBSCRIBER, having qualified as Ad-
rator on the Estate of Susannah Robin-
ed, notifies all persons who are indebt
deceased, to make immediate payment
e; and those having claims against said
present them, properly authenticated,
ed by law, or this notice will be plead
eir recovery.
JOHN L. BETHEA, *Adm'r.*
, 1837. 33-1m.

100 REWARD

e given for the detection or apprehen-
of the person or persons who supplied
that lately escaped from the Jail of
with the implements whereby the
was effected.
der of the County Court,
(From the Minutes.)
JOHN L. ATKINS, Cl'k. C. C.
, 1837. 33-3m

DRAWING
Class of North Carolina State Lottery.
5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th
42 12 67 58 10 14 23 71 27

H CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,

umbers, 10 *Drawn Ballots.*
,—To be drawn at Ashbororough,
County, on Saturday April 1, 1837.
SCHEME.

1	of	$8,000
1	of	4,000
1	of	2,500
1	of	2,000
1	of	1,200
10	of	1,000
10	of	500

ny of 200, 100, 50, &c. &c.
ly $4, shares in proportion; to be
greatest variety of numbers, of
HOS. SANDFORD & CO., Agents.
lle, March 22, 1837. 33 td.
mail (post paid) will meet with at-

Notice.

MISLAID, a *NOTE* made by Colin
roe, payable to the Subscriber, for
, dated some time in the Spring of
le 60 days after date. All persons are
gainst trading for the same, as I have
yment in full.
JONES FULLER.
, 1837. 33-2w

w Orleans RUM,

just received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
14. 28tf.

Molasses.

ED and for sale by the Subscribers,
hds. MOLASSES, new crop.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
1837. 30tf

COFFEE.

prime green Cuba COFFEE,
igh scented Rio ditto.
sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
31.4t.

Stores & Dwelling Houses,
TO RENT.

THREE STORES in the Brick Building at Liberty Point.

One Store and Warehouse on Hay street, 2 doors above the Hotel.

One do. opposite the Bank of the State.

A Dwelling House lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Moore, near the State Arsenal, with a large Lot, all in good repair.

A small Dwelling House near the Canal Bridge, on Ramsay street.

Apply to the Subscriber, at the Post Office.
JOHN MAC RAE.
February 14, 1837. 32-6t

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber is just receiving and opening his usual Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, which is very extensive and selected with great care, consisting in part of French, India and American Goods of every description.

Also, a general assortment of Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Hardware, Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

A call is respectfully solicited from all.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
March 15, 1837. 32-6w

Hollow Ware, Wood Screws, Sad Irons, &c.

The Howell Works Company,
No. 238 Water, near Beekman street,
NEW YORK,

HAVE received the past season, and are now constantly receiving large and extensive additions to their Stock of the above Goods, which now consists of the following assortment, suitable for the SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MARKETS, viz:

HOLLOW WARE of Superior Quality, consisting of about 1500 Tons, viz:
Pots of 22 different sizes, from 3-8 to 50 galls.
Kettles, 15 sizes, from 3-8 to 18 gallons.
Bakepans, or Ovens, 7 different sizes.
Tea Kettles, 6 do.
Skillets, 6 do.
Flat Spiders, 6 do.
Covered Spiders, 2 do.
Griddles, 4 do.
Fire Dogs, 6 do.
WAGON BOXES, from 1 1-2 to 4 3 4 inches.
CART do. " 5 to 7 inches.
WOOD SCREWS, 50,000 gross, Iron and Brass, from 3-8 in. No. 3, to 3 in. No. 24 of a superior quality and finish, and less than "*James*" imported prices.
SAD IRONS, assorted in Casks of about 500 lbs. each, for retailing.
TAILORS' and HATTERS' IRONS, assorted sizes.
SASH WEIGHTS, 100 Tons, assorted from 1 3-4 to 20 lbs.
BELLS for Plantations, Steam Boats, Churches, &c. made to order—also, STEAM ENGINES, and other Machinery made to order.

☞ The above assortment of Goods is particularly recommended to the attention of SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices, and upon the most favourable terms; it is believed to be the largest and best assortment ever offered for sale, by any one Establishment in the U. States.

Merchants, by forwarding a request per Mail, can have a printed Circular with description of Goods, Prices, and Terms, from which no deviation is ever made, furnished by return of Mail. All Orders will receive immediate attention.
New York, March 7, 1837. 32-1m.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.
JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.
February 23. 32tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.
E. J. HALE, *President.*
Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

For Sale,

125 Bags Rio and Cuba COFFEE,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,
20 bbls. Tanner's OIL,
15 tons assorted Swedes IRON,
3000 bushels Turk's Island SALT.
—*Also*—
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
All of which we offer for sale on favorable terms.
YARBROUGH & RAY.
March 15, 1837. 32 4w.

Blank Warrants
For sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York, and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce,* or on time to *punctual* customers.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
30 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump }
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry, Old Canary, Teneriffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } *WINES,*
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,
Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
by the Crate, assorted,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders.
C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire.
C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

NEW STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do.; Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Florences, Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do.; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.
EDMUND J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1836.

Frances S. King, vs. Wm. Henry King. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, that the said Defendant, Wm. H. King, be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*, and decree entered accordingly.

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D 1836.
29 HENRY W. AYER, *C. S. C.*

Petit-Gulf Cotton Seed,
And ed lover Seed,
For sale by C P. MALLETT.

Children's Toy Books,
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville and Western RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK.....Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McRackan, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER...James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN.....James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON.....W. McKay, W. Faison, Ollen Mobley.
COLUMBUS.....A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON.....John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE.....W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM.....N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J. Alston.
MOORE.....John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND.....Alfred Dockery, Walter F. Leak, G. Thomas.
ANSON.....A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY....Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Sr., W. Harris.
ROWAN.....Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH.....Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower.
DAVIDSON.....Col. Samuel Hargrave, Henry R. Dusenberry, Dr. William Holt.
GUILFORD.....N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS.....Paul Barringer, William F. Phifer, George Klutts.
IREDELL.....Thomas A. Allison, C. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG...Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN.....David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD....Edmund Bryan, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE.....Roderick Murchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE.....Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith.
SURRY.....Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R. H. Parks.
WILKES.....William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C. Emmett.
STOKES.....M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.
E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company

☞ The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf.]

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by
DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

The Charlotte Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Lincolnton Transcript, Rutherfordton Gazette, Greensborough Telescope, Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Register, Salem Scrap Book, Ashborough Citizen and Wilmington Advertiser will insert the above 3 weeks.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
March 14, 1837.

MURRELL, the Land Pirate, *and* CROCKETT *in Texas.*

A FRESH SUPPLY of these Popular Works just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
March 15, 1837.

J. A. PLEASANTS, M. D.
DENTIST,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.
February 9, 1837. 27-3t

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.
E. J. HALE.
February, 1837.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Mrs. Jane Johns.—We have been put in possession of a pamphlet, containing a deeply affecting narrative of the eventful life and unparalleled sufferings of this unfortunate lady, who was, in September last, barbarously wounded and scalped, by the Seminole Indians, in East Florida, and still survives, a living memento of that merciless warfare, which spares neither sex nor age, in the midst of affliction and poverty, appealing to the sympathy and charity of the humane and liberal. Mrs. Johns seems to have been born to the sad inheritance of Indian hostility. She was the daughter of a Mr. and Mrs. Hall, a highly respectable and pious couple, living in a comfortable independence, the fruit of honest industry, when in the summer of 1813, they were driven by a desolating Indian incursion, from their residence on the borders of Trout Creek, which empties itself into the river St. John, to a temporary refuge on Pearson's Island, about fifty miles distant, and then uninhabited and desolate, where she had scarcely landed, when with a rude bench as her couch, and the Heavens only as her canopy, she gave birth (on the 23d of August, 1813) to the subject of the heart rending narrative before us. Soon after confidence was restored, the unfortunate family again reared the domestic altar and planted their household gods, at a romantic spot, called "Sweet Water Branch," in the vicinity of their former residence, and there remained until April 16, 1821, when they were again rendered homeless and houseless, by their savage enemy, narrowly escaping with the little Jane, then in her eighth year, her uncle receiving three desperate wounds, and her brother being left a bloody trophy of Indian ferocity, and the shrieks of three neighboring ladies (a mother and her two daughters) ringing in her ears the tale of savage butchery. The family, after temporary sojourns elsewhere, established a farm at Alachua, on the New River, where Miss Hall remained with her parents, until her marriage, in January, 1836, with Mr. Clement Johns, a young man of excellent character and industrious habits. Scarcely had the young couple established themselves on a farm, with comfortable prospects, when the ferocious enemy, which had commenced to persecute her, even before she was born, involved her in suffering and calamity, even beyond the fatal auguries of her birth. The savages assailed their late happy dwelling—the murderous rifle brought the young husband to the floor, weltering in blood from a mortal wound, which the devoted and heroic wife, heedless of her own danger, strove in vain to stanch—the merciless Indians, deaf to the pleadings of their victims, then burst open the door, and in an instant shot Mr. Johns through the brain—the frantic lady cast herself on the bleeding corpse, and for a moment courted the fate, which would consign her to a common grave, with her slaughtered partner—one Indian, however, tore her from the body and bade her "depart," while another aimed at her head his deadly rifle—the instinct of self-preservation prevailing, she raised her arm, and the rifle ball passed instantly through it and also through her neck, leaving in each a horrid wound—she fell, unconscious of pain, and retaining full consciousness of the dreadful tragedy, yet to reach the catastrophe of its multiplied and appalling horrors. In forlorn hope of life, and with unexampled presence of mind, she next feigned death, lying with her face upon her hands, and watching with horrid interest the human fiend, who was preparing to scalp her, doubtful, at times, whether the butcher knife he brandished was not designed for her throat. The monster removed her comb, loosed her flowing hair, and with brutal dexterity severed, and bore away his barbarous and unmanly trophy—his mutilated victim, with amazing fortitude, and strength of nerve, bearing the cruel infliction, without awakening suspicion by one sign of life. The accumulation of suffering and horror to this hapless female—thus recently and murderously widowed, at the tender age of 23 years, and as will be seen in the sequel, at an advanced stage of pregnancy—was not yet complete. The wretches, in their wanton vengeance, proceeded to set fire to the house, applied a torch to the lower part of her dress, and then yelling the terrific war whoop, left in haste the home, which they had first desolated and then converted into the funeral pile of its murdered owner—so late buoyant with hope of worldly success, and crowned with all the joys of the young husband, and prospective father. And here again was manifested the extraordinary power of endurance of the afflicted lady—in allowing the flesh of her lower extremities to burn, until the Indians left the premises, without betraying, by one quivering muscle, that they had visited a living victim with the spoliation that they inflicted only on the dead. When all appeared quiet, the first thought of Mrs. Johns was to extinguish the fire that was actually consuming her, and this she accomplished by the horrid expedient, strange device of necessity—of scraping the blood from her denuded head, and cautiously applying it to her burning clothes. Succeeding in this, she attempted to rise, but immediately fainted, and for the first time exhausted nature sought refuge, in temporary insensibility, from suffering and horror. On reviving, her first object was to remove the body of her husband from the burning house, but want of physical strength defeated the pious effort of conjugal love, she being barely able to effect her own escape, and again becoming senseless, as soon as she reached the outside of the house. On recovering her reason, she observed an empty bag, within her reach, and with it shielded her bare skull from the rays of the sun, which were then streaming on it with painful effect, and, in this deplorable condition, crawled, (after repeatedly fainting,) about 200 yards, to a shallow pond of water, where she slaked her thirst, from her hands, imbrued with her own blood, and laid herself down, as she supposed to die. After remaining four or five hours in a state of partial unconsciousness, she was discovered, in this, her "extremity of earthly woe,"—by her lost husband's father, returning from Black Creek, in company with a friend and neighbor, who thus learned and had his heart lacerated by the cruel and untimely fate of a beloved son, with anguish deepened, by the harrowing spectacle of the mangled, yet living widow—only three days having passed, since he had left them happy tenants of a smiling home.

Information having been received, at Jacksonville, of the horrid tragedy, and the shocking condition of Mrs. Johns, a benevolent and skilful physician of that place, Dr. Andrew Welch, promptly went to her relief, and accomplished her removal, through new perils and trials of her fortitude, to Jacksonville; where his humane attentions and professional skill, rewarded only by the blessed consciousness, which attends the performance of good deeds, were ultimately successful in healing her wounds, and partially restoring her to health—without the solace however, which was vouchsafed to her mother, under like, although far less horrible circumstances—for we regret to add, that on the 6th Oct. following, her maternal hopes were blighted by the birth of a still-born child.

In the above detail, we have made free use of the materials before us, leaving, however, much of deep interest yet untold, and have been insensibly led, to swell it far beyond our intended limits; but we feel that we can scarcely be thought to have said too much, when our object is to awaken sympathy, and ask charity for the sufferer of so many, and such unexampled woes. In pursuance of this object, we announce to our readers, that Mrs. Johns has arrived in this city, under the personal charge of her estimable physician, who accompanies her, with a view of obtaining from our humane citizens, relief for her necessities, and such solace in misfortunes, as twice blessed charity, blessing both the giver and the receiver, is able to impart; and we feel sure that the narrative of her woes, her bodily sufferings from the rifle ball, the scalping knife, and the flames, and the mental anguish, inflicted by those events which have left her a lone and childless widow, together with her utter destitution, will not appeal in vain to the hearts and purses of our community.

"In addition to her misfortunes already enumerated, Mrs. Johns, on January 17, 1837, lost her father, who died at Black Creek, after having experienced the entire loss of his property by Indians, which with the sufferings of his child, it is presumed hastened him to his eternal place of rest. Thus is this young widow, (trained to every expectation of ease and comfort) at the early age of 23 years, deprived of her last and only stay for support—consequently at the earnest persuasion of her friends, she calls upon a generous public for sympathy and succor—both in behalf of herself, and an aged mother."

☞ Donations will be received at the office of the Charleston Courier.

An Anecdote.—For some time past an Equestrian corps have been performing at the Circus in this city, with great success, and to the gratification and delight of the numerous visiters. By way of giving variety to the entertainments, some other performances are introduced, and among the rest, Mr. Boyce favors the company with an occasional song. Among others he frequently sings a comic negro song, called "the Raccoon Hunt," the chorus to which contains the words "settin on a rail." This song has become so popular that the streets, shops, and other places, are almost constantly resounding with the words, "settin on a rail." A few days since, a gentleman from the country called at a saddler's shop, in the city, with an old saddle, which he desired to have repaired. The owner of the saddle endeavored to convince him that it was a favourite family article, and insisted upon having it repaired. Accordingly, it was sent to a journeyman for the purpose, and the owner accompanied it for the purpose of giving instructions respecting it. The journeyman, upon examining it alledged that if it were repaired, it would be like riding on a rail to use it. The owner replied that it was his business, and desired that the repairing should be attended to. He had scarcely closed his remark, when a little urchin thrust his head out of a window singing "settin on a rail," which the countryman supposed had reference to the remarks of the journeyman saddler in objecting to mend his saddle, and regarded it as intending to insult him. He, however, restrained his feelings; but as he was about mounting his horse in the street several persons who were passing by struck up simultaneously, "settin on a rail." Supposing again that it was an insult offered to him, he exclaimed that he would set some of them on a rail. They gave him an idle look, and passed on, singing as they went "settin on a rail, settin on a rail," leaving him under the impression that they took peculiar pleasure in insulting him. He rode off for some distance, until he came to a school house, which happened to be at the time when the pupils were dismissed, among whom were a number of boys who commenced singing as they left the house, "settin on a rail." He could restrain his anger no longer and leaping from his horse, commenced belabouring away among the boys who he supposed were endeavoring to provoke him. They of course scampered off as rapidly as possible, and the countryman mounted his horse, declaring that it would be some time before he would again visit the city, to be thus insulted in the streets.—*Balt. Republican.*

Advertising for a Wife.—The failure of the advertisement system has arisen, rather from the proverbial fallacy of its statements than from the original deficiency of its means. They have aimed too much at eloquence, they have rivalled too ardently the Packwood razor strop, and Warren's liquid blacking style. The marriage garden has been so teeming with imaginary flowers, so redolent of sweets *on paper*, that disappointment was the irresistible consequence. But we give one advertisement, which appeared some time since in the papers, and which, from its touching the true string, neither fearfully repulsive nor impossibly rapturous, was formed to succeed. We have no doubt that its honest writer has already found a mate to his mind.

"I hereby give notice to all unmarried women, that I, John Hobnail, am at this writing five and forty, a widower, and in want of a wife. As I wish no one to be mistaken, I have a good cottage, with a couple of acres of land, for which I pay £2 a year. I have five children, four of them old enough to be in employment; three sides of bacon, and some pigs ready for market. I should like to have a woman fit to take care of her house when I am out. I want no second family. She may be between forty and fifty, if she likes. A good stirring woman would be preferred, who could take care of the pigs."

We give this as a specimen of the true style. It has no affected elegance, it puzzles none by prodigality of promises. The dairymaid who reads may run, and probably will to the threshold of Hobnail, and if that man dies a widower we shall abandon our faith in the power of the pen.
Blackwood's Magazine.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

EXTRACT from the Notes of a Tour to the Mountains of North Carolina, made in the Summer of 1836, by Alfred S. Waugh, Esq. of Raleigh, and communicated for publication in the *Greensborough Patriot:*

At length, we rode through a thick forest, and burst suddenly into a clearing, from which I beheld for the first time the far famed Pilot. I must confess I was somewhat disappointed at the apparently insignificant height of the Mountain. It did not seem to be more than three or four hundred feet at most, and I expressed myself accordingly to my friend, who assured me it was upwards of 1,500 feet, and the pinnacle alone measured 300 feet. So much for anticipation. I had pictured to myself a scene very different from what I saw, and felt rather inclined to be discontented—but, after attentively examining it for some time, I considered myself amply rewarded for the journey.

My first burst of wonder being over, I sat on my horse and gazed in silence on an object truly the most singularly sublime I have ever beheld. We were in a rich and fertile valley, through which a small creek went babbling on—a single residence with some negro huts rested on a gentle eminence in front—cattle were grazing quietly around us—the woods awakened to the sweets of another day, were vocal—and 'the cock's shrill clarion,' heralding in the new born bliss, told of a resting place for the way-worn traveller. The voice of the husbandman came rolling o'er the yet green cornfields, as he spoke to his team, or, in the lightness of his heart, carolled forth his matin hymn. There was a solemnity, yet joyousness, in this sequestered and beauteous valley, that charmed me into a happy and devotional feeling. Around me lay the dark deep forest over whose western boundary rose the lone Mountain, like some proud child of genius towering above his fellows—and, unlike all others in every particular, the wonder and admiration of thousands: or, like Napoleon, small of stature, but whose solemn brow kept Kings in awe, and compelled Princes to stand in respectful silence afar off. He was still wrapt in his imperial purple, and white fleecy clouds, floating above his head, seemed like the breath of his nostrils, as it came in contact with the chill and upper air.

Unlike the Mountains of Europe, it is richly mantled with trees—a feature in American Scenery that strikes a foreigner with peculiar force, and tells him he is in a country very different from his own. Much of its grandeur is lost by being clothed, and in making the ascent, you do not feel that sense of danger which is experienced in climbing those fearful heights where terrific rocks and yawning caverns, unshaded by foliage, meet the eye, and on every hand steep precipices compel you to use caution. But here the visitant feels himself secure, where he can at any moment lay hold of the trunk of a tree to help him up or break his fall, if perchance he makes a false step.

On the highest part of this mountain, a mass of naked rock rises, almost perpendicularly, to the height of two hundred and fifty feet, clothed on its summit with stunted trees and shrubs; and, at a distance, may easily be mistaken for some strongly fortified castle, in a dilapidated condition, which the hand of time had decorated with ivy and lichens—each craggy projection resembling 'the round towers of former days,' looking grimly over the dark foliage of its ancient domain, and, if this were a country of feudal origin, might well deceive the traveller, and lead him to believe that it had once been the abode of some powerful Baron,

Where each bearded warrior, strong at heart,
Hurled the long spear, and drove the rankling dart:

Viewed from below, its great magnitude is not perceptible, and, it is only when you reach the base, that you can at all comprehend the gigantic proportion of this great natural curiosity. I dwelt for some time in mute wonder, gazing in silent adoration on what lay before me. At length, the spell which bound me was broken by the sound of approaching footsteps, and I followed my friend to the house of Major Lovel, who kindly undertook the task of conducting us to the pinnacle.

I disburdened myself of all my trappings except my drawing materials, determined to be as little incommoded as possible. We now began the ascent, which is gradual and easy for a considerable way up the acclivity, according to Professor Olmsted, being only about 20° until we reached a Spring, (not the one spoken of by this gentleman, but in the neighborhood,) where we refreshed ourselves, cleared out a good basin for the water, attached a piece of bark by way of a spout for the benefit of future tourists, filled our bottles, and proceeded on our journey. The ascent here becomes more abrupt (about 25°) and large fragments of quartz and mica slate, with the trunks of fallen trees impede your progress. A vast variety of plants and wild flowers grow spontaneously in a dark rich soil, and traces of that destructive element, fire, are every where visible. On inquiry, I soon learned that it is a custom almost every year to burn the undergrowth. Such a spectacle must indeed be very grand, as the flames are carried to the tops of the pinnacle, shrouding the whole Mountain in one vast winding sheet of flame, presenting, I have no doubt, a very imposing and terrific scene, and continuing to burn for several days and nights without interruption, until the supply of fuel is exhausted.

My health had been somewhat delicate for a few weeks previous, and the fatigue was almost too much for me. I had frequently to stop and rest, and this afforded great amusement to Major Lovell's little son, a child only seven years old, but of a noble disposition and undaunted courage. He had many a laugh at my expense, for my want of strength.

On account of the length of time that has elapsed since I was on a Mountain, I felt, as we approached the top, great debility, but an occasional glimpse of the world below us served to reanimate me,—and I would again start forward with renewed strength. The solitude that reigns here, is not to be writtten. It is reserved only for those who woo nature in her own dominions. The Geologist and Botanist will find ample scope for the pursuit of their favorite sciences, but particularly the latter, for a great variety of flowers are there

——————born to blush unseen,

And waste their sweetness on the *morning* air.

I was particularly pleased with the modest little sensitive plant, as if conscious of its own delicacy, shrinking from the slightest touch, and closing up its tender leaves to hide its beauties from the curious. Lichens, in almost every variety, cover the trees, rocks, and rotten wood. The crimson cup, or chalice moss, is here really beautiful; and beetles abound in every form and color. I found that land shells were very scarce.

After undergoing much fatigue, we reached the base of the pinnacle on the south side and encountered a flock of Sheep, sufficiently tame to approach and lick our fingers.

On looking up, the pinnacle presents immense upright walls, in many particulars completely resembling the mutilated towers and bastions of an Old Castle, with trees of large growth flourishing in the openings of the rent and mouldering walls. In some places, the rocks hang like one-half of an arch over the foss of the citadel, ready prepared to meet the draw bridge and port cullis and in others, deep recesses appear like the closed entrances to the dungeon, dark and damp.—The whole pinnacle, on a nearer view from below, is certainly well calculated to deceive the traveller from the old world.

The day was cool and slight rains tempered the atmosphere. Light clouds floated around and a shower compelled us to seek protection under the cliffs.—While securing ourselves from a wetting, the Major directed my attention to a cave above our heads. I climbed up, and from out the entrance came a strong current of cold air, reminding me of the cave of Œolus. I would have gone in but that I feared, what my own good saint, Patrick, had banished from Ireland, would salute me with a vengeance for disturbing them in their retirement. The Major assured me that one of his sons went into it a short time since, for a considerable distance, and heard the rush of water some depth below him.—On throwing down small stones he could distinctly hear them splash. I suppose that the water on the top of the pinnacle finds its way down, and in its descent carries with it a stream of air, which disengages itself the moment it meets resistance, and then makes its way through the mouth of the cave. And as a confirmation of this supposition, not far from the cave is a dripping well, falling with little interruption for nearly the whole height of the pinnacle, and the blowing is more particularly noticed after rain.

As soon as the shower blew past, we proceeded to examine the structure of the pinnacle; but as a very distinguished Geologist, (Professor Olmsted) has been there before me, I will take the liberty to quote his description of it, in his own words.

"While my companions were employed in these observations, I had begun an examination of the geological structure of the pinnacle. A foot path running close to its base conducts one, without the least obstruction, quite round the circle, and no opportunity could be more favorable for remarking the different kinds of rock and their relative position. In the geology of the pinnacle, there is something quite remarkable and curious; and the geologist will linger round its base with as much delight and admiration as he gazes upon the landscape from its summit. The pinnacle is made up chiefly of mica slate and quartz; but each exhibits peculiar and interesting characters. Its rocky wall is full of rents from top to bottom, and it is also regularly stratified, the strata dipping easterly at an angle of only ten degrees. By these parallel seams, the whole is divided into tabular masses. The most abundant kind of rock, is a peculiar kind of mica slate or grit rock, composed of very fine granular quartz with flesh red mica intimately disseminated. The texture is exquisitely fine, and the cohesion so loose that it may be frequently crumbled between the fingers into the finest white sand.

"At a mill near the river Ararat, I saw a pair of millstones said to have been quarried from an eminence on the north-west side of the Pilot.—They consisted of quartz rock, somewhat resembling French Burr, and appeared to be of an excellent quality. Grindstones also are quarried from the grit rock of these mountains."

Having rested for a short time, we walked round to the north side, and soon came to the only ascent to the pinnacle. Never shall I forget the feeling of sickness that came over me the moment I raised my eyes to the awe inspiring narrow cliffs, which threatened to hurl to certain destruction the daring mortal who should have the temerity to climb their fearful heights. I turned from this giddy sight to look upon the blue Ridge in the distance, and the vast green ocean of waving trees, far, far beneath me. The view was grand, in every sense of the word, and by contemplating it, I was somewhat enabled to gain courarge for the attempt. My sketch book being rather large, was an incumbrance, but Doctor Henderson, who had been up there before, took charge of it and thus lightened me of a load that I could not dispense with. I now braced myself for the task; mounted the first ledge of rocks and looked up, but my sickness returned; fearful of being unable to go with my party, I expressed myself so, but when I looked at Major Lovel, a man fifty six years, and his young son, James, of the tender age of seven, I determined not to be out done by old or young, male or female. Ladies, I I am told, frequently make the ascent much more courageously than the men—O, woman, woman! what is it you cannot accomplish, if you only will it? So with my face to the rock, and my back to the awful void below, I coolly began to mount, and ere the first difficult pass was made, I found myself as unconcerned about the task as if I had been walking up the mountain. We now came to a ladder of about thirty feet in length, suspended at top by withes of hickory, only lying against the face of the steep and precipitous cliff, but without any thing whatever to prop it below. Looking at its perilous position I requested that only one of us should mount at a time. The Doctor led the way, and I followed, as soon as he reached the landing above it. In like manner came the father and son, the child, the whole time, displaying a greatness of nerve that would be creditable even in a hero. Our whole force being up to the second landing, we again resumed our upward journey, and while doing so, the roar of thunder bellowed o'er the neighboring heights, but yet much below us. I turned to the point from which it swelled upon the blast, and saw the blackened mass of angry clouds moving over a portion of the Pilot. This was what I had not seen, since I had crossed some of the highest Mountains of Europe, and it struck me with peculiar solemnity. I could not look upon such a scene without feeling real and fervent devotion to the Author of my existence, and those beautiful lines of Hervey occurred to me—

He's all in all; his wisdom, goodness, power,
Springs in each blade and blooms in every flower,
Heaven shakes, earth trembles, and the forests nod,
When awful thunder speaks the voice of God!

By the time we had reached the top, the electric cloud was removed from us, and on the pinnacle's most elevated point, we snuffed the pure untainted breath of Heaven. Here, we found traces of recent visiters, in the broken branches of the whortleberry bushes strewed about in every direction.

Nothing can exceed the magnificence of the view from where we stood. In the south and south-east, one vast extended field of interminable forest meets the horizon in a hazy blue. Here and there, the various hills raise their heads like islands from the ocean's wave, and the roar of the winds through the tops of the sturdy Oaks and Pines made up the measure of the delusion, waving their tall heads to and fro, much resembling the undulations of a troubled sea.

To the west and north, the Blue Ridge stretches, a long line of interminable mountains, of every shade of blue, graduating itself according to the distance. To the east the Sawratown mountains by their proximity, delightfully relieve the eye and give additional charms to a natural panorama of indescribable grandeur. I would have made a drawing of this, but that I could only catch occasional views distinctly, owing to the rapid succession of clouds and mist. While wrapt in admiration, a small vapor arose just beneath us that soon swelled into a dense fog, spreading its fantastic arms in every direction, and rolling in one vast volume toward where we were. Presently, a whirlwind came in contact with it and shattered it into a thousand fragments—then rushed past the pinnacle boiling and foaming like the steam of a caldron. One loud roar arose in the forest below, and mounting aloft, dissipated the vapory mantle, and again all was sunshine and calm.

As the clouds charged with rain moved over the face of the earth, dark shadows, like playful children, coursing and chasing each other in rapid succession, gave us a picture of human life—a scene of sunshine and shade.

On the south west, the Yellow Yadkin (which has its rise I believe in the Grandfather Mountain in Burke) shews its burnished surface through the foliage, like gems set in green enamel, as the sun kisses its laughing face. Clearings look like mere patches, and farm houses as dots. Cattle are not perceptible except at the base, and the several roads are lost amidst the countless masses of foliage.

My friend expressed a regret to me that I did not bring my chissel with me, to tranform one of the rocks into an old man of the mountain.

I saw many names recorded there—not inscribed on the page of history—and perhaps doomed to lie there 'unwept, unhonored and unsung,' and to be known only to the few who forget them as soon as read. I felt no desire to leave mine there.

What adds to the sublimity of this mountain, is, that it stands alone in a plain of great extent, having no compeers for many miles. When this country was in the possession of the Indians, it served as a beacon to guide them to their place of assembly on great occasions.

As the day was growing old, we proceeded to explore the place. Here again I had to regret my ignorance of Botany, as many plants presented themselves to our view, that were new to me, and my friends were unacquainted with their names.

It appears by a report of Professor Olmsted, now lying before me, that in 1825 the Professor, accompanied by the late Doctor Caldwell, and Professor Andrews, made a visit to the Pilot and ascertained its height to be

1. From a base line near Grassy creek to the top of the trees on the pinnacle, - - - - - 1551 feet.
2. Elevation of the pinnacle on the north side of the place of ascent, 205 "
3. Elevation of the same on the south side, - - - - 250 "
4. Highest perpendicular rock on the south side, - - - - 114 "

The Professor says, "The height of the Pilot mountain and its rocky castle, as indicated by the foregoing measurements, appears so inconsiderable when compared with the summit of the Alps and Andes, that one accustomed to scale those æriel heights would perhaps smile at the representation we have given of the lofty emotions inspired by the view from this comparatively humble eminence; but he would neglect the consideration that the Pilot stands *alone;* and does not lose its majesty among surrounding heights—that the neighboring country for forty or fifty miles around is, with few exceptions, comparatively a plain—that those who ascend the mountain have just emerged from a region over which, for a great extent, the prospects are obstructed, and even the horizon concealed by boundless forests—and finally that the Pilot Mountain is a most favorable post of observation for viewing the Blue Ridge in its sublimest attitude, presenting to the eye at once, a varied but unbroken chain of lofty eminences, that stretch over nearly one hundred and eighty degrees of the horizon."

While making the ascent, we had occasional glimpses of the plantations and farms we had so recently quitted, looking sleepy and calm beneath us; but when I looked for the first time from our uppermost height, O, how my bosom beat with ecstacy, as I repeated those words of Moore.

The valley lay smiling before me—
Lately I left it behind;
I trembled, and something came o'er me
That saddened the joy of my mind!

For the difficulty of getting down again, forced itself upon me in spite of my love for the romantic. But now the dreaded moment arrived when we were to make the descent. As we approached the precipice, I plucked a few plants and put them between the leaves of my book as a memento of my visit. Again, I took a long, a lingering, last farewell of the gorgeous amphitheatre, and followed in the rear of the Doctor. I found, however, that it was not as difficult as I expected, and in a few moments we felt ourselves comparatively safe. I now looked up at the terrific rock and its narrow and almost perpendicular ascent, and thanked Heaven most sincerely.

We were about to depart, when the idea of taking a sketch of it occurred to me; and after looking out for a proper stand I gave it a place in my book. This done, we walked round the base of the pinnacle delighted with its ever varying appearance. As we stood at the foot of a very perpendicular wall of great height, the Doctor pointed out a small but very high detached minaret, on which he had ventured to crawl while above. It was really fearful to think of, let alone to look at, or go upon. We called it Henderson's Tower, as I verily believe none but himself has ever been there.

Shortly after making the tour round the base of the pinnacle, we commenced the descent of the Mountain, and halted for a few minutes at the Spring we met with, on our ascent. Again we quaffed its delicious water, and dedicated it to St. Hubert the Patron of Hunters. In less than half an hour, we were in the porch of Major Lovell's house, and in another half hour were comfortably discussing a good, substantial dinner.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Riot in Troy, New York.—A serious disturbance was occasioned on Friday last, by the foolish custom of hanging up stuffed images on the natal day of Ireland's patron saint. The Hibernians attempting to remove these figures, an affray was the consequence, which was, however, quelled for the time by the civil authorities. About dark, the quarrel again commenced, and assumed much more of a threatening aspect than in the forenoon. Some doors and windows, mostly of houses inhabited by Irish, were broken in—several of the Irish were severely bruised and handled—some of the watchmen and others were badly cut and bruised with stones, brickbats or clubs—three Irish, two men and one young woman in one house, were wounded by the discharge of muskets loaded with shot and slugs; one of the men dangerously, but it is believed not mortally; the others not so badly. As soon as could consistently be done, the whole body of police, watchmen, and constables, and the Troy Citizens Corps, were on the ground headed by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, and at about 9 o'clock the disturbance was quelled and order restored.

At Brooklyn.—A riot from the same cause, and on the same day, was enacted at our sister city on the other side of the river. Early in the morning a man of straw, with a cabbage head, a codfish under his arm, and a potatoe in his mouth, was suspended upon a liberty pole in front of a hotel in the Fifth ward, the strong hold of the Irish of Brooklyn. A force was soon raised, the obnoxious image removed, and the pole upon which it hung cut down. This was not accomplished without some serious contests, though no one was dangerously wounded in the affray. Two companies of military were ordered out, but the disturbance was quelled without their assistance.

It should be mentioned that the individuals who assisted in the prostration of the liberty pole, immediately contributed the sum of $75 to erect a new one.

Express Mail.—The Baltimore Transcript states that as the express mail rider from Philadelphia was within a mile and a half of that city, a few days since, his horse dropped dead in the road. A gentleman at the moment had alighted from his horse at a tavern near by, and left him tied at the door. The rider vaulted into his saddle, without saying, by your leave, to the owner, and pushed, with all possible despatch, for the Post Office, which he succeeded in reaching within his time.

A Sailor's Notion.—A sailor seeing some of our domestic slave-traders driving negro men, women, and children, on board a ship for New Orleans market, shook his head and said, "*Jim, if the devil don't catch them fellers, we might as well not have any devil!*"

It is stated that there have been two hundred applications for divorce to the Kentucky Legislature, at its present session.

Mr. Rencher's Circular.—We have received a copy of a Circular Letter to the people of the 10th Congressional District of North Carolina, by the Hon. A. Rencher, late its Representative in Congress—from which we are glad to learn that Mr. R. is a candidate for re-election. On the subject of the Surplus Revenue, we make the following extract:—

DEPOSITE BILL.

Notwithstanding the large appropriations made during the first session of the last Congress, and the efforts on the part of the leading Van Buren men to make still larger appropriations, it was clearly ascertained, that owing to the extraordinary increase in the sales of the public lands, there would certainly be, at the end of the year 1836, a large surplus revenue in the Treasury of the United States. What was to be done with this large surplus was a question of the deepest moment to the people of the United States.

Those now in power, as I have before stated, wished to enlarge the expenditures of the Federal Government by increasing the Army and Navy, by constructing a large, and in my opinion, a useless number of new fortifications along our coast, by reconstructing in a more costly manner our public buildings, and by a large increase in the number and salaries of our public officers; while the opposition wished to provide for the necessary wants of the Government, but were opposed to any increase in its expenditures. They wished to return to the people such of the public revenue as might not be necessary for the ordinary wants of the Government, to be disposed of by them as they might think most likely to promote their interest. You know when the revenue of the United States is so large that it cannot be expended by the Federal Government, it remains in such of the State banks as the President may select, and is used by them for the benefit of the banks. You perceive, therefore, that this was partly a contest between the banks and the people; and resolved itself into this simple question, whether the banks should have the benefit of this surplus revenue, or whether the people should have their own money returned to them? But this was not the only question involved in this case. If this surplus revenue had remained in the deposite banks to be used by the Federal Government, it would necessarily have greatly enlarged the expenditures of that Government already double what it ought to be. This would greatly multiply the number of contracts and offices, and would give to the President of the United States a patronage and power over public sentiment, which it would be difficult to resist.—Money is power; and the question was presented to the American people, whether they would place the whole of this tremendous power in the hands of the President of the United States, or whether they would divide it equitably among the States, to enable them to maintain their ancient freedom, independence, and sovereignty. Fortunately for the people and the States, both these questions were decided in their favor at the first session of the last Congress, though not without a struggle. An act was passed to distribute among the States in proportion to their respective number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, such surplus revenue as might be in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, over and above five millions of dollars. The act provides that the States shall refund the amount so disbursed, if ever it should be required for the support of a war or other emergency; but no one believes such a demand will ever be made.

Under this law, North Carolina received nearly two millions of dollars, which was most judiciously applied by your legislature at its last session to pay the State debt, and provide a fund for education and internal improvement. The auspicious influence of this measure has already been felt in every part of the State. It has given a new impulse to the people, and we may reasonably hope, at no distant day, it will work a radical improvement in the moral, intellectual, and political condition of the State. It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Who is there among us who does not feel his heart swell with the hope, that the State will yet be able to repair her waste places; to arrest the tide of emigration which has swept over her borders and exhausted her energies for the last twenty years; that her sons will no longer be driven from their native soil, to seek in other States those advantages which may be found at home; that the poor man, as well as the rich, may have the benefits of an education extended to his children; and that we may all be able to exclaim with pride and pleasure, "This is my own, my native land."

An effort was made at the last session to re-enact the same law, for distributing such surplus money as may be in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1838, over and above five millions of dollars. This measure passed the House of Representatives, but was lost in the Senate, together with the bill to which it was attached, making appropriations to complete fortifications heretofore commenced for the defence of the country. This just and beneficial measure was strenuously opposed in our House by the friends of the present Chief Magistrate, with a few honorable exceptions, among whom, I take pleasure in saying, were two from my own State, who felt on this occasion that the duty they owed their State was above all party considerations. I wish I could say the same of our two Senators. Upon every occasion, however, they were found in opposition to it. But the Senate is no longer the enlightened and independent body it once was. It has been humbled at the footstool of the Executive power. With them, party is every thing, and country, when it conflicts with it, is nothing. Before the Presidential election and election of Senators which took place last winter, the party now in power durst not oppose so just a measure as the distribution of the surplus revenue; but as soon as they are elected and snugly fixed in office for the next four and six years, you find them willing to trust the banks with any amount of the public money; but unwilling to trust the people with their own money; willing to vote away any amount of public money for party purposes, but unwilling to return to the people such of their own money as the Government had no use for. And what is the reason assigned for opposing so equitable a measure? Why, that it would corrupt the people! Yes, if you trust the people with their own money it will corrupt them! And this is the language used by those who profess to be the exclusive friends of the people. Let the people ponder well upon these things, and decide while they may, whether they will have servants to represent them, or masters to dictate to and rule over them.

I know it has been said, in justification of the course pursued by the Senate, that no one knew certainly that there would be any surplus revenue. To this I reply, that if there should be no surplus revenue, there would be none to distribute, and therefore the bill could hurt nobody. But if, as I do not doubt, there will in January next, be twenty or twenty-five millions of surplus revenue; then the question again presents itself, what will you do with it? Will you let it remain in the banks for their benefit, and the benefit of politicians; or will you distribute it for the benefit of the States and the people? The House of Representatives decided in favor of the States and the people, but the Senate determined it in favor of the banks and the party.

But it was further said in opposition to this bill by an honorable Senator from New York, that the Senate had indicated the policy which it intended to pursue in relation to the surplus revenue, which was to expend it by building new fortifications along our coast, and increasing the number of our standing army, already sufficiently large for a peace establishment. Both these measures, as I before stated, were lost in our House. The other mode of disposing of the surplus revenue proposed by the Senate, was by partially stopping the sales of the public lands, and virtually disposing of the balance to squatters and speculators at reduced prices, which would reduce the revenue arising from the sales of the public lands from twenty-four millions of dollars received last year, to four or five, and perhaps less. This bill, I rejoice to say, was also rejected in our House. The other measure proposed by the Senate was a reduction of the tariff. This reduction, however, was a small one, and chiefly confined to articles of luxury. It proposed a slight departure from the compromise bill of 1833, which has acted so happily in promoting the harmony and prosperity of the whole country. The compromise act becomes more and more favorable to us, the longer it stands, and it would therefore be unwise in the South to disturb it unless by common consent. But this bill was sent to our House too late in the session to be acted on, and was a mere party manœuvre to deceive the people, and defeat the distribution of the surplus revenue.

But if all these bills adopted by the Senate had passed into laws, still the distribution act was unobjectionable, as it proposed to distribute only the surplus revenue. But the Senate well knew, at the time they rejected the distribution bill, that all these measures had either been rejected or lost in the other House for want of time, and that there would be a large surplus revenue on the 1st day of January, 1838. That revenue they have chosen to dispose of for the benefit of the banks and the party, rather than that of the States and the people.

I have detained you very long on this subject, but no longer than its importance demands. In my opinion, it is more essential to the purity and safety of our free institutions, than any proposition which has been before Congress for many years past. The patronage of the Federal Government is already alarming,—more than a hundred thousand officers and contractors are dependent upon the will and pleasure of the President alone. To this patronage add the control of this immense surplus revenue, and his power would be irresistible.

This measure was important in another point of view; we all know the tendency of the Federal Government to extravagance. Congress daily votes away millions of the people's money without feeling under any real responsibility to them. But once give to the people a reversionary interest in the surplus revenue, and depend upon it, their representatives here will be as watchful and careful of the public money, as they are in the State legislatures. You would soon see, what for many years past has not been seen in Washington,—economy in the public expenditures. Then, and not until then, may we expect retrenchment and reform in the Federal Government. I would not raise money for the purpose of distribution. I am entirely opposed to any such policy; and I believe no one thinks seriously that such a system could ever be adopted. I wish to reduce the revenue to the wants of the Government; and then, I wish to reduce the wants of the Government. If by this means any thing can be saved in our expenditures, or if from any unexpected cause, the revenue for a year or two should be larger than was anticipated, I wish to return it to the people, rather than intrust it to the banks and politicians, to be used by them for party purposes. This is the question now before the country. It is not whether you will raise money for distribution. The revenue is already raised, the money is here; and the only question is, what will you do with it? The President and his friends have decided what shall be done with it; while the opposition have declared what ought to be done with it. It will be for the people to decide this great contest at the ballot box; and with them must rest the consequences, whatever they be.

The Indian Wars.

SAVANNAH, March 23.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamer J. Stoney, Capt. Mendall, arrived this morning from the St. Johns, we have received the Jacksonville Courier of Thursday last, (16th inst.) which contains the following confirmatory of the intelligence we have heretofore published. We regret to find however, that bands of prowling savages, still continue to murder the defenceless inhabitants of the Territory. We trust that they will ere long, meet the punishment they so richly deserve.

JACKSONVILLE, March 16.—Col. Warren politely informs us, that he has just heard that two Indian rafts had crossed from the west to the east side of the Suwanee River, eight miles below Charles' Ferry, supposed to have been used by Oseola and his men, coming in to Gen. Jesup's camp. The rafts were discovered on the 12th inst.

Maj. Hart, who arrived from Newmansville on Tuesday last, gave us the following information which he obtained from Mr. Harris, bearing despatches from Gen. Jesup to the Governor.

Jumper and Little Cloud, Abraham and some other Chiefs were in. On the 9th inst. the day Mr. Harris left Gen. Jesup's head quarters, Tigertail came in, and reported that he had brought with him 16 Indians—men, women and children. He drew rations for them. Little Cloud commanded at the battle of the Wahoo. Micanopy has sent for a horse to bring him in. Gen. Jesup sent the horse requested. The horse fell down with Micanopy on him, and hurt the Chief so much that he could not come in. Micanopy has since asked of Gen. Jesup to forward to him pack horses to bring in his women, children, &c. The horses were sent. The Indians who surrendered brought no guns or ammunition with them.

The following is a copy of a synopsis of the treaty just made. Maj. Hart obtained it from Mr. Harris, who said that a part of it was written by Gen. Jesup himself, and all of it approved by him.

Synopsis of the Capitulation of the Seminole Indians.—Hostilities are to cease and not to be renewed. The entire nation shall immediately emigrate to the west. Until they emigrate, hostages, of whom Micanopy shall be one, are to be placed in possession of the Major General, commanding. By the 1st April, the Indians are all to be south of the Hillsborough river, and by the 10th they are to be in readiness (at a camp to be designed by Gen Jesup) to emigrate to the west. All Indians found north of the Hillsborough after the 1st of April, without permission of the Commanding General, are to be considered hostile.

The Indians are to be secured in their lives and property. They are to have all the advantages secured to them by the treaty at Payne's Landing.

On Saturday night, the 11th inst. a party of Indians made an attack on Mr. David Lang's house, on the south prong of St. Marys river, about thirty miles from this place, and killed Mr. John A. Osteen, while sitting at supper. The Indians then made a rush upon the house, which was checked, by Mr. Lang's son, quite a lad, shooting one of the Indians entering the door. The family of Mr. Lang immediately closed the doors of the house, which the Indians attempted to force open, but failing, they retired, taking off Mr. Osteen's horse. They caught and scalped a young negro, but he fortunately will, it is thought, survive the wound.

Lt. Dell, of Captain Bailey's company, with a detachment, went on Sunday morning as soon as he heard of this occurrence, in pursuit of the Indians. No human foresight can prevent those unfortunate occurrences. Scouts were out but the day before, all around the settlements in which Mr. Lang resides, without finding any signs of Indians.

On Monday morning a detachment of thirty men from Capt. Dell's company was sent from this place to scour that section thoroughly, in order, if possible, to route those prowling rascals.

These are, doubtless, the same Indians who not long ago, committed in the several outrages of the same nature have not probably heard of the having heard, heed it not, and continue their unholy butcheries. These ers, who have so long lurked about prong of the St. Marys and Brand should be hunted like wolves. mercy themselves to age, sex or we had almost said, that none shown them.

TEXAS.

Extract of a letter addressed to Kidd, Esq. of the Merchants' New Orleans.

TAMPICO, Feb. 28

Dear Sir:—Notwithstanding the rant in the American papers, cou country, and the expeditions destined against the Texans, you should kno Mexicans and their government are make Texas enter into its duty, and so. Every thing is now ready for the troops, which are composed of 6 and 1200 cavalry, with their corresp lery; and the command is confided to mente, well known for his valor and

Although with great trouble, there equipped three brigs, six schooners, gun boats; and there are expected two good steam boats, and one brig command of *Wm. McKenzie*, who *Commodore Porter*, in the War of 1

As soon as these vessels arrive, a will be embarked to operate by sea veston, and the other troops will go nite with them, under the command mente.

P. S. The arrival of Santa Anna change in the least degree, the aspect of Texas, because, he has agreed with and our government; and I repeat that dition will start about the middle of sooner.

The New Orleans Bulletin, of gives the following extract from letter from an American gentleman the city of Mexico, dated Feb. 1

"This Government has made arra prosecute the Texan war, by a loan Echevaria and Sons, Lizardi and Co Rubio, for two millions of dollars, cash instalments of $150,000 per $50,000 per month in provisions, the Government pay two and a half mium, and are to have receipts of Houses at Matamoras and Tampico, and lege of exporting the two millions in from export. General Bustamente is of the army, he leaves here next week ny with Avista and Filisola, with a to raise troops, when and where he may cessary. The die I consider as cast, look to the next arrivals from this country, with no ordinary interest. breaks out, of which there seems no be the most sanguinary yet experienced country, the whole country is fully

We heard an earthquake at half o'clock to-day, vibrated east and west another to night; not much injury done

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Intelligence from this country has been received by the arrival morning, of the schr. Creole, from Tampico.

We learn by her that a fleet, of 4 brigs and schooners of war, from Vera Cruz for Matamoras, to operate against Texas. Every tranquil in Tampico. There were 800 troops there in garrison.

The Creole brings $404,500, this time of scarcity will be very acceptable.

Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st of February, where he was rapturously received, and with no more honors due to a common Mexican General left immediately for his estate, Clavo.

The election returns for President are

Anastacio Bustamente,
Manuel Gomez Pedrara,
Nicholas Bravo,
Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna,

Santa Anna, on his arrival at addressed the people, and assured that his liberation was not owing to mercy, or to any thing derogatory to ican people, but purely to the generosity of General Houston.

The United States and Texas.—We have seen it stated, in various papers, that almost the last act of the President of the United States was to send his residence in this city to the Texian Minister, inviting them to visit him in the characters, as recognised agents of a dependent Power, simultaneously with the sending of a Message (after 12 o'clock at night) by which he nominated a Minister to Louisiana as Charge d'Affaires to Texas. Of this important move in our foreign relations, we have ever since looked anxiously for some suitable annunciation in the government paper. We know from the Globe paper, meanwhile, that the nomination of a Charge d'Affaires, made by the late President, was confirmed by the Senate, by which confirmation consummated, as we suppose, the act of recognition. The message, which we find in the Official paper of yesterday, is the first overt act, if it be the expression, of recognition, by the absence of any Treaty between the Republics, the Consular agents of Texas are received on the footing of the "most favored nations" in the United States.

[OFFICIAL.]

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *President of the United States of America*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Satisfactory evidence having been given me that John Woodward has been appointed Consul General of the Republic of Texas, for the City of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and I do hereby recognise him as such, and free to exercise and enjoy such functions and privileges as are allowed to the Consul General of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1837, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty first.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

[L. S.]

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

Santa Anna.—It will be seen, by a Mexican head, that this chief has returned to Mexico, been rather coolly received, has retired to his estate. The election of Bustamente to the Presidency consequently throws Santa Anna in the shade.

Another New State.—The Legislature of Florida, at its late session, directed the necessary steps for a census, and application for admission into the Union.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, March 24.

ER EROM EUROPE.

ship Utica, Capt. Pell, ar-
rning, bringing Paris papers of
the 24th February and Havre
nd later from the Continent.
l the Editors of the Daily Ex-
ceived the following items of

eived from Liverpool at Paris
o have been the intention of
leading merchants to hold a
, to take into consideration the
applying to Government for
1,000,000, as a means of re-
rom the necessity of sacrificing
s of produce of which they are
present reduced prices. It is
d a deputation to town for

FRANCE.

the anniversary of the exe-
hi, Morey, and Pepin, three
re arrested in the act of pla-
on the tomb of Pepin in the
Mont Parnasse. They were
anded over to the civil power.
ation of feeling acquires a de-
usness from a circumstance
ace the day before. A funeral
honor of Pepin had been de-
French Church of the Abbe
authorities were informed of
nce in time, and the ceremony
ed to take place.

empt upon the Life of the King of France.

AZETTE DES TRIBUNAUX, FEB. 21.

ck on Sunday morning, M. Vassal,
of Police, attended by his brother,
and several assistants, went to the
mpion, at No. 38, rue de l'Hotel de
a search in obedience to a warrant
ct of Police. On seeing the Commis-
sistants, Champion was seized with
ous trembling, and was so completely
t he was for some time unable to an-
tions put to him. M. Vassal immedi-
ced his search. Finding nothing in
partment, he went up to the rooms
bove, and there found concealed in a
the half constructed machine. It was
of a child's *commode* or chest of draw-
or 8 inches wide, and 3 or 4 inches
d of three drawers, it had three com-
hich extended the whole length of the
In the first compartment were places
ll pistol barrels, to be ranged horizon-
nd was calculated to hold six barrels
inclining to the right; and the third
e same number, inclining to the left.
is the manner in which the machine
charged. A battery to be attached,
ans of a string ignite all the barrels,
h the first rank, and thereby succes-
o the two others by a train of gun-
was so calculated that all the bar-
go off at once, but one after the o-
those inclining to the right and left
t have a wider range, and thus strike the vic-
should escape from the horizontal range.—
ion is said to have been given by
nself, who afterwards stated the man-
he proposed to employ the machine.
tain a handcart, and fill it with furni-
was removing from his lodgings. The
to be placed at the height of five or
concealed by a mattrass. A porter,
ce, was to draw the handcart on the
ly, near the spot where the King would
arriage, and at the proper moment,
as to pull the string and fire the ma-
mpion has already been imprisoned for
r months for being engaged in the riots
of the trial of the ministers of Charles
stress, whose name is Saget, has been
d is in close confinement. It is said
he had frequently declared, when talking of
mpion, that if she wished to be revenged on
she could tell many things to his disadvan-
A fencing master named Janvier, living in
Rue de Versailles, was arrested yesterday. The
e are actively engaged in prosecuting further

of Champion.—Another of our
rs gives the following:
ing particulars relative to the suicide
will not be uninteresting. Imme-
his arrest on Sunday morning, he was
the Prefecture of Police, and placed
cell, under the care of a special
ing the whole morning, he manifested
xcitement, and loudly and repeatedly
regret that he had failed in his de-
ilor, who frequently entered the cell,
times watched him narrowly through
ndeavored to calm his irritation—
claimed:—"Leave me alone, I shall
e Saint Jacques; but, had they not
I should not have missed my blow;
managed the affair better than
should have succeeded."
six o'clock; shortly afterwards, the
, but was absent only a few minutes;
he found Champion suspended by
he bar of the window. In order to
purpose of self-destruction, he had
d, which he had afterwards pushed
feet, so that the weight of his body
diately produce strangulation. The
d to cut him down, and called for
t notwithstanding all the efforts of
, and the surgeon who arrived imme-
wards, the vital spark was extinct.

GREAT BRITAIN.

et to learn the fever is still on the
Glasgow. The number of appli-
ow so numerous, that a temporary
required.
red persons have died in Norwich
week, fifty of whom were buried

than 450 deaths have taken place
borough of Frome during the
weeks from the effects of influenza

uenza is prevailing to a fearful
e Isle of Man. There is not one
from the disease, which has
tal in several instances.
he last three weeks a great num-
s, sheep, and cows, have died in
n neighborhood of the influenza.
rpool Courier of the 18th Feb-
article upon the monetary af-
and, says, in all our experience,
collect such a cloud to have rest-
xchange—trade to have received
ck—commercial credit to have
ow an ebb. The state of things
truly frightful. As yet the ac-
s have been few—and it is the o-
xperienced men, that the crisis
over without any, or, at all e-
y more following, if some step
evised to restore confidence. If
nt, through the Bank of England,
thing to effect so desirable an
will make for themselves sure and
s from one extremity of the coun-
other.

of the Vixen.—In answer to Mr.
who inquired if the opinion of the
rs of the crown on the seizure of
had yet been taken, Lord Pal-
aid the subject was too grave to
dealt with, and gentlemen could not expect that Government, while the question was under negotiation, would make statements which would be published to the world, and show what steps it might be necessary to take.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FEB. 15.

The sales to-day were about 1200 bales, at a decline of ¼d per lb. American varieties sold at from 6½d to 9½d per lb.

FEB. 18.—*Cotton.*—Our market continues exceedingly depressed, and some of our holders have not hesitated to make large sacrifices in price to induce sales of American descriptions, particularly of fair to good fair quality of Orleans (new crop) which have been forced off in some instances, at a decline of fully ¼d per lb. Prices of all kinds are very unsettled, and may be quoted nominally ¼d to ½d under the rates of last week. Speculators have taken 200 American, and exporters 110 bales of American. About 3000 bales have been sold to day, chiefly American. One vessel from New Orleans, two from Charleston, one from Darien, and one from Aricatt, have arrived, but not yet reported.

The import this week is 32,746 bags, and the sales reach 14,310 bags, viz:—20 Sea Island 25½ a 50; 50 Stained do. 10 a 14; 4540 Upland 7¼ a 9½; 5600 New Orleans 6½ a 11; 126 Alabama, &c. 6½ a 9½; 780 Pernambuco 10 a 12; 670 Bahia 8 a 10½; 140 Maranham 9¼ a 11¼; 160 Demerara 11¼ a 12; 160 Laguira 9½; 250 Egyptian 12 a 15; 60 Peru 9¼ a 9⅞; 650 Surat 4 a 6⅝; 10 Bengal 7½d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

A letter from Liverpool, dated Feb. 20th, states that 4000 bales cotton had been sold to the Manchester manufacturers at an advance of from ¼d to ½d per lb.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

HAVRE, Feb. 23d, 1837.

Since our last of the 15th, we have to notice some increase in transactions in cotton, comparatively with the previous week. No farther decline has taken place, and our prices for that article have even assumed some regularity.

We cannot, however, entertain much confidence in the duration of this improvement, as we continue to expect more eagerness to realize on the part of holders than the demand to be anticipated for the regular wants of consumers will afford to satisfy.

The accounts from Liverpool have become very unfavorable, and do not promise better results for shipments to England than to France, during the first part of the season. We cannot, indeed, engage our friends to enter into any operations in this staple this year, unless at very materially reduced rates on your side.

The sales of the week have amounted to 5300 bales against 13,000 bales arrivals, making our present stock 90,000 bales.

A letter from Havre, dated 25th February, states that the cotton market is firmer.

Wall Street.—One o'clock, March 22.—The sales of stocks this day, with few exceptions, were at lower rates than those of yesterday. United States dropped down to 116¼; Delaware to 76; Mohawk to 71½; Harlem to 60; Boston & Providence to 97¾; Utica to 116, and so on in proportion.

The money market remains very tight, and one or two failures were announced this morning. The announcement of the stoppage of the extensive stock and exchange house of E. & J. Phillips of Philadelphia, caused considerable excitement in the street this morning.

New York City News, March 24.—The arrival of the Utica brings good news, which makes many a face that was sad this morning look cheerful at noon. The advance of a half penny on Cotton, with some account of sales in Manchester, received by private letters, together with a more favorable appearance of the British money market, was good news indeed, when for days past, every account from every quarter seemed to be teeming with bad tidings. All this will not be without its favorable effect upon our Banks, and our Merchants, who were yesterday so fearful that when the next packets went out large quantities of specie must go in them. The Utica brings 760,000 Francs in Specie, another instalment upon the French Indemnity.

Mr. Stevenson.—It is not among the least surprising incidents of the day, that Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to England, has been formally denounced, with evident deliberation and design, in the Official paper. His offence is his having indignantly repelled, in a letter published at New York, the imputation of having written a Letter, published in the Globe some months ago, containing a high-wrought eulogium upon the Letter of Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Sherrod Williams, and especially that part of it about the Bank of the United States, and declaring his intention to have it re-published in England, &c. as was done, by another person, with strictures intended to undermine the credit of the United States Bank in that country. The charge of writing that letter, or of acting in any manner as a partisan abroad, Mr. Stevenson pronounces "false and calumnious."

This is his offence: for which he is charged, in broad terms, by the Official paper, with "*lending himself* to the American tories in England, to counteract the just, true, patriotic, and national opinions of Mr. Rush."

Far be it from us to interfere in this quarrel among friends. Not ours the duty to take up the cudgels for the Minister. We do not know, indeed, whether, upon a nice scrutiny of the merits of the dispute, Mr. Van Buren, as a private gentleman, might not have something to complain of for the *earnestness* with which the Minister has thought fit to repudiate his doctrines concerning the Bank. But, however that may be, the destiny of Mr. Stevenson, after the service which he has rendered, the labor he has gone through, and the sacrifices which he has made of feeling and of friendship, to say nothing of principles, to sustain the dominant party, and now to be delivered over to the tender mercies of the Official Editor, can hardly enough be pitied. It reminds one of the gallant racer of his native State, among the foremost once in many a well-contested field, shewing some remains of blood in the harness to which his growing age and stiffened limbs condemn him, knocked in the head by some brutal driver, and dragged out into the high-way for the very hounds to feed upon.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The following diplomatic information is from the Richmond Enquirer:

"We understand that the Texan Ministers would have been duly accredited and received by Mr. Van Buren, but for some defect in their credentials. It was their intention to leave Washington on Wednesday. Mr. Wharton will return to Texas, and Gen. Hunt will visit Vicksburg, where he expects to receive his proper credentials, and will then return to the seat of Government. The best spirit prevails between the United States and Texas."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1837.

COTTON.—As we stated in our last, the Liverpool accounts to the 16th ult. produced a decline of prices in this market, to from 9 to 11½, according to quality. Within a day or two further accounts to the 24th have been received, which being worse, have produced a further decline, say from 8½ to 11, which latter is as much as the best quality will now command.

We have been favored with the following extracts of letters, the latter received by yesterday's Express mail:

"NEW YORK, March 23, 1837.

"A parcel of North Carolina Cotton has been on the market for several days at 12½, without a buyer;—11½ is the highest offer obtainable. Things are looking very gloomy yet, and we cannot express a favorable or decided opinion of Cotton, as long as scarcity of money and distrust so generally pervade the community."

"NEW YORK, 25th March,—Evening.

"The Republic brings us Liverpool dates to 25th ult. The following is an extract from a paper of 25th:

"COTTON MARKET, Friday Evening, Feb'y 24.—The very low business transacted in American Cottons at the close of last week, under the continued pressure of money, attracted the attention of buyers in the early part of this week; and from the improved demand upon the market on Monday and Tuesday, it rallied ⅛ a ¼ per lb. This advance has not, however, since been maintained, and the market closes to-day at only ⅛ a ¼d above last week's prices. Sales of week (including 500 Americans taken on speculation, and 300 Americans and 100 other descriptions for export,) amounted to 21,520 bales. Import 25,822 bales."

The money market, North and South, is growing worse and worse. Every mail brings accounts of new failures in New York, and occasionally we have some in Philadelphia, Mobile, &c. The Josephs, at New York, have not resumed payment, and it is now confidently said, *will not.* It is also confidently asserted that their assets will not only not leave them a surplus, but will fall far short of meeting their debts.

The Rail Road Subscription.—A gentleman from the Western part of the State, who was in this place a few days ago, stated that the Books of Subscription to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road had been opened in Lincoln county, and that one gentleman had subscribed the very liberal sum of $30.000, another $15.000, and others $10.000, &c. and that the county would make up the sum of $200.000 to this great enterprize. The news produced quite a sensation in our town. We have since seen the Salisbury papers of Saturday last, and letters from that place of the same date, which say nothing on the subject, from which we are induced to fear that there is some mistake, notwithstanding the names of the above subscribers were given by our informant. The Lincoln Transcript, due on Monday last, which would have resolved our doubts, did not come to hand. We can only say at present, that we hope the information will prove to be correct.

We also learn upon undoubted authority, that the Salisbury subscription, which was made conditional, has been rescinded, and an equal amount taken by the same individuals, without any condition annexed.—This is truly gratifying. It is in accordance with the spirit which prompted the subscription here—that of entire reliance upon the results of the survey, with no predilections for any route but that which will most conduce to the success of the work.

A letter from Salisbury estimates the probable subscription of Rowan at $100.000.

If these sums be realized, there need be no fear of the result. The subscription of $600.000 will be readily obtained. This town and county $200.000, Lincoln 200,000, Rowan 100.000, and only 100,000 more will be required from the counties of Moore, Montgomery, Randolph, Davidson, Iredell, Surry, &c. &c.

Fire at Wilmington.—We regret to learn by letters from Wilmington, that the Cape Fear Steam Saw Mill, owned by Robt. H. Cowan, Esq. was destroyed by Fire on Sunday morning last, just before day light.—When discovered, the upper part of the Mill was in flames. Insurance $7.000, which will cover nearly all the loss, as there was but a small quantity of Lumber destroyed.

Santa Anna.—It will be seen that the arrival of Santa Anna in Mexico has had little or no influence upon the affairs of that country; but that after being coldly received, he had retired to his private residence, although the time for which he was elected President of the Republic will not expire until April. He is content to leave the administration of affairs in the hands of the President pro tem., and the Mexican Congress has already elected Gen. Bustamente his successor for the ensuing term. This state of things has greatly disappointed public expectation in this country; for it was universally expected that he would have an important influence in bringing the Texan war to a close.

The Military Court.—The opinion of the Court in the cases of Gen. Scott and Gaines, is published, and acquits those officers of blame for the failure of the Indian campaigns, but censures their harsh expressions toward each other. The President has approved the opinion.

We learn that Mr. Senator Strange is to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of our University, at the Commencement in June next.

Raleigh Register.

Dr. W. P. Hort, formerly of this town, has been appointed assayer of the mint at New Orleans.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

The Boston Atlas states that Mr. Secretary Woodbury sent in an account to Mr. Wise's Committee for seven days attendance before the Committee, at $2 per diem. The Committe refused to allow it, because on examination, it was ascertained that he had attended only *five* days instead of *seven.* They granted, however, the *Yankee* financier $10—docking his account $4. A man who would make such a mistake, either by design or accident, is unfit to be at the head of the Treasury Department.

No. 3 Mackerel.

25 BBLS. just landed from Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

HART & FULLER.

March 29. 34-3w.

Washington, N. C., March 24.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION!

On Tuesday morning last, about three o'clock, our citizens were roused from their slumbers by the ringing of the bells, accompanied with cries of 'Fire.' The fire originated on the wharf of Mr. Joseph Potts, merchant of this place, in the very heart of the business section of the town. Those acquainted with the trade of our place, know that it is chiefly in naval stores—the most combustible of all articles. At this time a very unusual quantity had accumulated on the wharves in consequence of a late scarcity of vessels. The wind too blew from the river directly into the thickest part of the town. Under these circumstances, every one apprehended the most extensive mischief; and we regret to add, the worst apprehensions were realized by the result. More than one half of the business part of the town is now in ashes. The most active and unremitting exertions were made to arrest the ravages of the fearful element, but it defied, for a long time, all effort. The three engines were all in active employment, and house after house was blown up. To the credit of our citizens it may be said, that none withheld their services on this terrifying occasion, and the proprietors of the houses in the scope of the fire readily devoted them to destruction by powder, when it promised to serve the general good. So unselfish was the general feeling, that stores were blown up full of goods. It is impossible to estimate, with any degree of exactness, the amount of the loss; but it may safely be stated at not less than *one hundred thousand dollars.* The warehouses were stored, as usual at this season of the year, heavily with bacon and corn, and a great amount of rich merchandize was consumed in the warehouses. Much too of costly furniture was burnt, and as much destroyed in the hurry of removal. All that part of Main street reaching from Mr. Potts's store to the house used for a Banking House by the branch of the Cape Fear Bank in this town, and including both, was consumed. Both sides of the street shared the same fate—not one house is left. It was a fearful night with us, women affrighted from their slumbers ran pale and trembling through the streets. The costliest merchandize was scattered in all directions.

The crackling of the flames, the noise of the engines, the explosions of houses, the cries of the citizens, all created a scene baffling description. All felt alarmed—none safe. Men ran to and fro, anxious to be useful, but ignorant of the way. In this, as in all like cases, much individual distress will be felt. Many who were rich yesterday, are poor to-day. Some are houseless; but such is the sympathy for the sufferers, that none are homeless. It is not unusual that a calamity like this, (one to which all towns are subject,) should be mitigated by the charitable relief of other towns and cities. We are not among the sufferers, and therefore not interested in saying, that there are many among them whose condition appeals strongly to the public sympathy. We subjoin the following list of sufferers:

Samuel R. Fowle, Joseph Potts, B. M. Selby, George Sanders, B. F. Havens, Mrs. Oliver, Barnes & Ketcham, John Taylor, John R. Carmer, L. B. Myers, Mrs. Pearce, Joshua Tayloe, Eli Hoyt, R. H. Bonner, A. P. Neale, Joseph Morse, E. F. Holmes, Miss Mary Condry, John Prime, Thomas A. Demill, John Orkney, M. H. McCullough, S. D. Owens, Mr. Morris, T. W. Patrick.

☞ Since writing the above, a meeting of the citizens has been held, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to estimate the loss and receive contributions at home or from abroad. This committee consists of the following gentlemen, viz:

John Singeltary,	Charles Moules,
W. A. Shaw,	John Myers,
George N. Gregory,	D. C. Freeman.
Wm. Tannahill,	

The proceedings of the meeting and the report of the committee, will appear in our next.—*Whig.*

Mr. Secretary Forsyth's Resignation.—The Globe has been perfectly dumb on this subject. Not a word has dropped from the official organ.

The Baltimore Patriot states that the Agent of the James River Company has succeeded in employing 1,000 labourers in Germany, and that they are already on the voyage to this country.

In addition to the Appropriations already noticed as having been made by Congress, at its late session, for the benefit of North Carolina, we find on further examination, the following items:—

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Ocracoke inlet, twelve thousand and fifty dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, ten thousand dollars.

For opening a passage of fifty yards wide and seven feet deep, at low water, between the town of Beaufort and Pamlico sound, and for improving New river, in addition to two sums of five thousand dollars each, appropriated at the last session of Congress, for the harbor of Beaufort and New river, twenty thousand dollars.

"Will the National Intelligencer have the goodness to inform the People of the U. States whether it be true, or not, that Mr. Van Buren, the President, did, a few days since, address to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, an order requiring the latter to rescind the Treasury order of July last, commonly known as the Specie Circular; and whether the said Mr. Woodbury did, as is rumored, peremptorily refuse to execute said order, and openly defied the President? and whether, further, Mr. Van Buren thereupon took time to consider whether he should submit, or eject from office the 'refractory subordinate?'"

Baltimore Chron. March 20.

We really are not able to give our contemporary at Baltimore the information which he desires. We must say, however, in the absence of any information on the subject, that we do not believe that Mr. Woodbury has peremptorily refused to execute any order from the President. It does not appear to us a likely story that he should have done such a thing. Further, also, in the absence of any direct information, we always supposed the Specie Circular to be the measure of the late President of the United States, and we have no reason to believe that it is any particular favorite of the Secretary of the Treasury. Reasoning from premises, which are as open to the Public as to ourselves, we have formed the opinion that nothing has prevented the prompt compliance by the present Executive with the public will, expressed by heavy majorities in both Houses of Congress, in favor of the rescinding of the order contained in the Circular referred to, but a sort of superstitious apprehension of encountering the ghost of an arbitrary will, departed, but not yet interred.

National Intelligencer.

We find the following paragraphs in the Official paper of yesterday:

"We see repeated attempts in the Opposition press to make the impression that unkind feeling exists among the members of the Cabinet, and ever and anon it is proclaimed that a repugnance between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Kendall threatens an explosion! It is all silly, scandalous gossip. We know that Mr. Forsyth entertains a just sense of the high qualifications of Mr. Kendall for the station he occupies, and the latter appreciates properly the genius which adorns the State Department.

"The last Journal of Commerce brings a letter from its correspondent, which says, 'Mr. Kendall *has not been voted out of the Cabinet.*' This is old news, for the date of it. The attempt was made to vote him out before the Senate was thoroughly reformed, and his bitter enemies in that body could raise only seven votes against him."

We do not know how these paragraphs may strike others; but, for ourselves, not having been particularly impressed with any statements that we have seen in "the Opposition press" of a repugnance between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Kendall, the consequence given to them by the affected denial of the Globe impresses us with the confident belief that they are not without foundation. Mr. Forsyth, it appears, thinks Mr. Kendall has high qualifications for the office of Postmaster General, and Mr. Kendall appreciates properly "the genius which adorns the State Department." Can any one doubt, after this *lucid* exposition, that the two parties cordially dislike one another? Had it been otherwise, we should have had them represented as sworn brothers, the Castor and Pollux of the Administration.

The rumor referred to in the second of the paragraphs, whether true or false, has been rife in this city for several days. The Official paper, it will be perceived, does not *deny* it. We infer from it, indeed, that it has been attempted to exclude the Postmaster General from a seat in the Cabinet, (never occupied by that officer in the first forty years of this Government,) and that those who are of opinion that the Postmaster General has no proper business there, are regarded by the Editor of the Official as "the bitter enemies" of the incumbent of that office (Mr. Kendall.) Who those persons are, we have of course no means of knowing.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Louisville Journal says: "A gentleman had occasion, last week, to pay a sum of money at the Jeffersonville (Indiana) Land Office, opposite to this city. To make sure of having no difficulty, he obtained the money in notes of the State Bank of Indiana, issued by the branch at Lawrenceburgh. *These notes, however, were refused at the Land Office.* They were refused by the receiver, although they were the money of his own State Bank, and bankable in this city, where he deposites his public funds. For the particular *accommodation,* however, of the owner of the notes, they were at length shaved in the Land Office to the tune of *two and a half per cent.* What wonder that the office-holders turn up the whites of their eyes in an ecstacy of admiration, whenever they talk of the blessings of Gen. Jackson's specie circular."

Curious Botanical Fact.—The assertion of Sir Humphrey Davy, that no species of plant will vegetate downward, has been lately contradicted by an experiment made by Messrs. Lockhart & Co., florists of Cheapside, in a narcissus, the bulb of which is placed in a large glass vase filled with water. The narcissus is now on the point of coming into flower downward, a large pod of bloom and several long leaves being already visible in the water.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Southgate, Dr. THOS. BUNTING, of Clinton, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Gabriel Holmes, Esq., of the former place.

DIED,

At Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Mrs. MARY KNOX, wife of Dr J. R Knox, and daughter of the late Robert Halliday, Esq., of this town.

At Lawrenceville, N. C., on the 18th inst., after an illness of 11 days, COLIN SHAW, son of Jas. L. Gaines, Esq. aged 2 years and 7 months.

At Rocky Comfort, Florida, on the 14th inst. of Consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH KENAN, wife of Col. Daniel L. Kenan, and daughter of the late Thomas James, Esq. aged 46 years and 1 month. Mrs. K. was a native of Duplin county, N. C., whence she removed to Florida a few years ago.

☞ The Right Rev'd Bishop Clancy is expected to preach in St. Patrick's Church on the 9th April, 1837.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 23, steamer Henrietta, Capt Rush, with boat Only Son in tow, with full loads of Dry Goods, Molasses, Iron, Salt, Coffee, &c., for Curtis & Myrover, E. L. Winslow, Hall & Johnson, Peter P. Johnson, James Dodd, Charles P. Mallett, John Huske & Son, Fountain Lain, Edmund J. Lilly, Nott & Starr, John Kelly, David Shaw, Covington J. Orrell, Joseph Baker, Sandford & Co., George McNeill, Hart & Fuller, Leete & Cooke, and Charles T. Haigh, of this place, and for B Swaim, Daniel Freeman, Jordan & Suggs, J. & W. Leak, and Henry A. London, of the interior.

Also, March 22d, Steamer Clarendon, with boat Transport, in tow, with Goods, for J. M. Dobbin, Arch'd. Graham, W. S. Latta, W. Prior, J. B. Marsh, G. W. Ragland & Co. G. W. & W. Draughan, T. J. Jordan, Lewis Jones, J. Fuller, P. Taylor, J. Mahoney, J. Munn, J. W. Baker, Blake & Steel, Hancock & Harper, D. O'Hanlon, S. T. Hawley, Geo. McNeill, Nott & Starr, Peter Campbell, T. Sandford & Co. J. Martine, J. W. Sandford, of this place, and for J. S. Bitting, Ford & Ellis, McAdoo & Scott, J. Haughton, Hanner & Conrad, John Murphy, Cress & Boger, N. Vogler, E. M. Holt, Chas. M. Carlock, Womack & Dismukes, Fulsome & Allen, J. F. Coss & Co. Peden & Kelly, E. S. Zevely, Chas. Mock, Gov. Dudley, LeMessurer, Jordan & Suggs, D. McNeill, A. Clark, and H. A. London, of the Interior.

Also, March 26th, Steamer Clarendon, with boat Andrew Jackson, in tow, with Goods, for J. Kyle, J. Miller, E. J. Lilly, Gardner and McKethan, G. W. & W. Draughan, D. O'Hanlon, and P. Pearce, of this place, and for Benton Clemmons, Lash & Brothers, Peden & Kelly, W. W. Peden, Dr. H. B. Lloyd, Zevely & Evans, Waugh & Harper, T. W. Sparrow, Ramsey & Stedman, John Murphy, Barringer & Carson, Barringer & Shimpock, Bingham & Miller, Hanner & Conrad, Rev. G. J. Sparrow, A. H. Moss & Co. Armstrong & Mebane, James McBryde, James A. Mebane, and Robert Foster, of the interior.

Also, March 26, steamer Wilmington, of the N. York line, with Merchandize for merchants of this place, and for Collier & Gunter, Cave & Holland, Thos. Whitaker & Co., A. H. Moss & Co., Barringer & Carson, Barringer & Shimpock, J. H. Browne, B. C. Douthit, and T. W. Sparrow, of the interior; also lots of Machinery for the Cotton Factories of Salem, Greensborough and Ashboro'.

Another instance of Expedition.—The Steamer Wilmington left here on Friday morning at 4 o'clock, reached Wilmington the same day, took in her freight the next, and arrived at this place the ensuing day at 3 o'clock P. M.

DEPARTED, March 28th, steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Seed, Lard, Butter, &c., for Stark & Pearce, Yarbrough & Ray, Hart & Fuller, Jones Fuller, George B. Atkins, J. & J. Cook, Leet & Cook, Blake & Steel, James Dodd, C. P. Mallett, W. McIntyre, George McNeill, and David Shaw.

Also, March 24, steamer Wilmington, of the N. York line, with Cotton, Flour and Tobacco, for merchants of this place and interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 30.

Brandy, peach,	80 a 90	Molasses,	38 a 42
Ditto, apple,	60 a 65	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	10 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, (new)	8 a 11	Salt,	60 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Sack,	3 00
Corn,	95 a $1	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 3¾
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Wheat,	150
Feathers,	45 a 50	Whiskey,	55 a 57
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

REAL ESTATE IN FAYETTEVILLE, AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday, the 14th of April, on a credit of six months, for notes negotiable at the Bank of Cape Fear, or the branch of the State Bank at Fayetteville, the following property, viz:

The lots lying at the intersection of Donaldson and Mumford streets, extending one hundred and twenty-nine feet on the former, and one hundred and seventy-eight on the latter. These lots were lately the property of Robert Donaldson, and William Whitehead.

One other lot on Gillespie street, (lying between lots, the property of C. P. Mallett, and John Kelly Esqrs.) upon which stands the large Warehouse, known as the Thompson Warehouse.

Upon all these lots are extensive and valuable improvements, and those who are disposed to purchase, are respectfully invited to examine them previous to the 14th of April, as they will positively be sold at that time.

JOHN OWEN.

March 19, 1837.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to leave the State, requests all those who are indebted to him to come forward and make payment. Those having claims against him will present them for settlement. JAS. H. DICKSON.

March 27. 34tf.

For Sale.

A BAROUCHE and pair of HORSES.

J. H DICKSON.

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do,
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH,* good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

Wagons Wanted.

THE Subscribers have three large lots of Machinery for Greensborough, Ashborough and Salem. Loading can be had by applying at the Forwarding Store.

WILLKINGS & BEEDEN.

March 27, 1837. 34 4t.

REAL ESTATE For Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT in Fayetteville, known as the residence of the late Mr. Dubrutz, and near the Cotton Factory of Mr C. P. Mallett, is offered for sale. The proprietor being about to remove to the South, will sell the above property cheap. The Lot contains two acres, with a good House, Out Houses and Garden. If not sold at private sale before the 15th of April, it will then be offered at Auction.—Apply to

TH. SANDFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

March 27, 1837: 34tf.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons of the Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best quality for manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. Patterson, two doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837. 34tf.

THE Subscriber having opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in Kenansville, intends using his best endeavors to give satisfaction to those who may please to favor him with their patronage. His House (the same formerly occupied by Mr. Cooper,) is commodious and well furnished. His Stables are also well furnished. Due attention shall be paid to Horses, but if by accident an escape should occur, he is not responsible

B. CARROLL.

Kenansville, March 22. 34 6w

4th ANNIVERSARY.

THE Annual Meeting of "The Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society" will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1837, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M

H. B. SEDBERRY, Sec'y.

March 24, 1837. 33-2w.

POETRY.

PEASANT CHILDREN.

BY THE LATE R. EDMONDSTONE.

Every where,—every where,—
Like the butterfly's silver wings,
That are seen by all in the summer air,—
We meet with these beautiful things!
And the low, sweet lisp of the baby child
By a thousand hills is heard,
And the voice of the young heart's laughter, wild
As the voice of a singing bird!

The cradle rocks in the peasant's cot
As it rocks in the noble's hall,
And the brightest gift in the loftiest lot
Is a gift that is given to all;—
For the sunny light of childhood's eyes
Is a boon like the common air,
And like the sunshine of the skies,
It falleth every where!

They tell us this old earth no more
By Angel feet is trod—
They bring not now, as they brought of yore,
The oracles of God.
Oh! each of these young human flowers
God's own high message bears,
And we are walking, all our hours,
With "Angels, unawares!"

By stifling street and breezy hill
We meet their spirit mirth:
That such bright shapes should linger till
They take the stains of earth!
Oh! play not those a blessed part
To whom the boon is given
To leave their errand with the heart,
And straight return to Heaven!

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,* &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836 86tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received our FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
Silk, Roram and Wool Hats,
Fur and Seal Caps,
Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Saddles and Bridles,
Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

15 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 do St. Croix do,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
36 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Cheese,
100 kegs Nails,
10 hhds. Crockery,

Which we offer at Wholesale for Cash, Country Produce, or undoubted paper, on as good terms as can be purchased at any other House in town.

NOTT & STARR.

December 15, 1836. 19tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Syphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

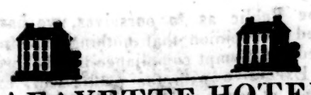
THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

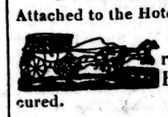
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate. JOHN McARN.

July 6*th*, 1836. 96 *tf.*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—

15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

September 19, 1836. 7-tf.

Just Received,

20 Boxes prime Manufactured Tobacco, put up in the best order, and branded by James W. Jeffreys, Esq., warranted not to *rot* or *mould*, and for sale by C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, January 18, 1837. 25tf

SACK SALT.

1135 SACKS of Liverpool Salt now landing from the Steamboat Wilmington, for sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28. 21-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

HEATH'S Landscape Annual; Splendid illustrations of Scott's Novels; do. of Syria and the Holy Land; Parlour Scrap Book; Desultory Man; Boston Book; Diary of a Blase; East and West; Delphine, by Madame de Staël; The Fairy Book for 1837; Harry O'Reardon, or Irish Pride; Giafar al Barmeki; Marriage and Inheritance; Memorials of Mrs. Hemans; Roderick Random; Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy and Moral Feelings; Pope's Works; Chapman's Sermons to Presbyterians; Panorama of Trades; Cicero's Select Letters; Canary Bird; Miller on Clerical Manners and Habits; Webster's Bible; Willard's Universal History,

Medical.—Bell's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, do. on Stomach, Broussai's Physiology; Dewees on Children; do. on Obstetrics; Gregory's Practice; Thomas's Domestic Medicine; Gooch's Midwifery; &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

January 4, 1837.

Office of the North Carolina Arsenal,
Fayetteville, 1st March, 1837.

LABOURERS WANTED.

THE undersigned will give constant employment and the highest per diem wages to thirty able-bodied LABOURERS, to be engaged in the various operations connected with the erection of the North Carolina Arsenal.

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ord. Dep't. U. S. A.
Comd'g N. C. Arsenal

30tf

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, 3 do. superior St. Croix } *SUGARS,*
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, aps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Education of Young Ladies.

THE Subscriber offers to receive into his family, immediately, a limited number of Young Ladies, for the purpose of affording them the advantages of a really solid as well as a useful and ornamental education.

The Ladies will be under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Phillips, assisted by a Lady from Mrs. Willard's Seminary at Troy, who is recommended as well qualified to teach the English, Latin and French Languages, Arithmetic, Euclid, the various branches of Natural Philosophy, Music and Drawing.

The number of pupils is not to exceed *twelve;* they will board with the subscriber, and be considered as a part of his own family, and their conduct, conversation, habits, associates, moral and intellectual natures will be carefully watched over, and their best interests promoted with the wakeful solicitude of a parent and the conscientious integrity of a Christian.

It is believed that the situation of Chapel Hill is among the healthiest in the State, and that the opportunity now presented of acquiring a thorough education has claims on the attention of parents and guardians not often surpassed.

The terms are two hundred and twenty-five Dollars per year, payable in advance. As no extra charges, either for books or any thing taught in the School will be made, and as the plan of education is comprehensive and one which in its execution involves considerable personal sacrifice, it is obvious that but a very moderate compensation is required.

The School commenced its first session on Monday the 16th January, 1837, under the sole management of Mrs. P. Iler expected assistant from Troy, in a letter dated the 21st ult. says, "I shall probably leave here between the 1st and middle of February." In the mean time, however, no branch of study will be overlooked or slighted, with the single exception of Music. Literature and Science will be thoroughly taught.

Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber.

JAMES PHILLIPS,
Professor of Math. and Nat. Phil.

Chapel Hill, 8th February, 1837 28

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 11tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply o Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

DRY GOODS,

AT COST FOR CASH, AT No. 1,

Cedar street, First Door from Pearl, N. York

THE Subscriber is opening a New Stock of fresh imported FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

And will be receiving further supplies from Auction daily. For Cash, it will be an invariable rule to sell any article AT COST.

When required, the usual credit of six months will be given for approved paper, and Goods sold at the lowest market prices.

H. B. FIELD.

New York, January 28, 1837. 27 4mp.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:—

Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,

With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price.

New Goods to come by almost every arrival.

October 10, 1836. 10-tf

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2 tf

BANK OF NEWBERN,

JANUARY 2d, 1837.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, held this day, it was Resolved, That a *final* Dividend of all the effects of the Bank be declared on the first Monday in November next; And that all holders of the Notes of said Bank, and all persons having any claims of any kind whatsoever, against it, be earnestly requested by public notice, to present the same for payment to the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, on or before the said first day of November next, otherwise they will be barred.

By order of the Stockholders.

24 3m.) JOHN W. GUION, Cashier.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the latter part of September last, a negro man slave by the name of HAMPTON, formerly the property of Mr. John Slocum, of Sampson County. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in the jail at Clinton, or at this place.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Fayetteville, Jan. 18, 1837. 24-tf.

LINE OF PACKETS TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents,
at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

A Sawyer wanted,

ONE who is acquainted with the business, of steady habits, and can take charge of a few hands, will hear of a situation by applying at this office An unmarried man would be preferred.

January 18, 1837. 24tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment,* two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a variety of Fresh

GARDEN SEEDS,

at his Grocery Store on Hay Street, or at his Drug Store on Green Street.

January 28, 1837. T. J. JORDAN. 26tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

February 22, 1837. 29tf

Just Received,

100 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, *North Fish,*
25 ½ do. No. 3 and No. 1 do do.
10 hhds. Sugar, Muscovado, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Mount.

February 21, 1837. 29tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch, and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O JE...

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Esqs.

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old M... has had the advantage of the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, pure and common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES

Dry Goods, Hardware and ...

For sale by JOHN HUSKE

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Hoributy, ... by mutual consent on the 8th ... All persons indebted to said firm are ... make immediate payment to A. M ... is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOOLD HORIBUTY,
LEVI HORIBUTY.

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old White ... for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls. bright St. Croix SUGAR,
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses.

J. HUSKE

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of ... & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL ...

Fayetteville, January 27.

NEW STORE

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Maxwell's Alley recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK of Goods, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Crockery, Glassware ...

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, some choice old WINES.

C. A. ...

September 19, 1836.

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

No. 88 Pearl Street.

TO BE RE-OPENED IN FEB...

THIS spacious Establishment is erected upon its former site, ... of the commercial operations of ... rounded by more than 500 entirely ... Stores and Warehouses, occupying ... the great conflagration. This House ... upon Pearl and Water streets, is ... a new and most improved plan, with ... Exchange Room, extensive Dining ... & airy sleeping rooms, commodious ... steam power to elevate a supply of ... upper story, and for other purposes, ... every convenience required to promote ... and comfort of Boarders. A guard ... constantly employed to keep every ... premises in order and security. ... (the owner,) has spared no expense ... this Building, both in extent and style ... ture, equal if not superior to any Com... in this country. This House will be ... plete in modern style, and re-opened ... of February, 1837. The undersigned ... proprietor) respectfully solicits the ... its old customers, and the public ge...

JOHN M...

New York, Dec. 18, 1836.

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, ... named SANDY, belonging to ... the late Wm. Smith, of Averasborough ... built, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, ... age. The above reward will be ... prehension and delivery to me, or ... the Jail of Cumberland, at any time ... months from this date.

THOMAS ...

Cumberland County, Feb'y 13.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the ... BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) ... on the face. The finder will be liberally ... by leaving the same at this office, or ... Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, ... ed and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE

January 12, 1837.

Thomastown LIME

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE

February 9, 1837.

NEGROES WANTED

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not ... nor over thirty years of age, for which ... cash prices will be given.

NEILL JO...

January 12, 1835.

SALT.

3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island ...

For sale by

WILLKINGS & BE...

October 26, 1836.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINT... Expeditiously executed at ...